# Third Year

# Foundation Course

# كورس تأسيسى

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# How to form a sentence كيف تكون جملة

| Subject ( sub.) | Verb ( v.) | Complement |
|---|---|---|
| فاعل | فعل | تكملة |

**Subject**= **noun** (n.) الاسم Ali –my uncle- a teacher - a car – a dog ……

**pronoun** (pro.) I-You-we –they-he-she-it

= اسماء الاشارة This – that – these – those

= **there – here** ………

= **many words** Ali and Heba / my new car…..

**Verb**+ وقد يتكون من فعل اواكثرعلى حسب الزمن

Play – is playing – has played – has been playing

**Complement** التكملة - object مفعول به / adj صفة / adv. ظرف-حال

## اولا : الاسم (Noun)

**عادة ما يكون الاسم منتهي بأحد المقاطع التالية التي تميزه عن الفعل والصفة والظرف:**

**( tion , ness , ment , ure , dom , ism , ance ,ence ,ity , age , sion , ship, ian , cy , hood , logy , er , or ,(verb + ty))**

ومن الأمثلة على ذلك:-

**(education , sadness , development , adventure , freedom , realism , importance , difference , necessity , ……………)**

### 1-في بداية الجملة كفاعل للجملة (subject) ويكون تركيب الجملة كالتالي:-

**e.g. Education plays a great role in the society.**

**Ex. ……………… is very harmful to the environment**

a- pollute b- polluted c- pollution d- pollutes

### 2-بعد الفعل كمفعول به للجملة (object) ويكون تركيب الجملة كالتالي:-

**e.g. Education needs improvement.**

**Ex. Smoke of cars causes ………………**

a- pollute b- polluted c- pollution d- pollutes

### 3-بعد محددات الكمية ( quantifiers )ومحددات الكمية هي التالية:

**(a few, few, a little, little, some, any , all, many, much, a lot of, plenty of, no, several).**

(quantifier + noun)

**e.g. There are many organizations in this country.**

**The government has conducted a lot of improvements**

**Ex. The president made a lot of ………… last week**

a- decide b- decisions c- deciding d- decided

4-بعد أسماء الإشارة ( demonstratives )وأسماء الإشارة هي التالية:-

( This هذا , That ذلك , These هؤلاء , Those أولئك)

e.g. This government is very developed.

5-بعد الصفة ( adjective )يأتي اسم ومن الامثله على الصفة:

(Adjective + noun)

e.g. They have made a dangerous decision .

Ex. I watched a nice ……………… about mobile phones

a- advertise b- advertisement c- advertising d- advrtised

6-بعد أحرف الجر ( prepositions )يأتي اسم– وأحرف الجر هي :-

(for, from, at , in, on, of, with, under, before, after, through, over , without)

(Prepositions + noun)

e.g. Many countries suffer from pollution .

7-بعد أدوات التعريف والنكرة ( Articles )يأتي اسم وأدوات التعريف والنكرة هي التالية:-

( a , an , the )

e.g. The advertisement was great .

8-بعد صفات الملكية( possessive adjectives) يأتي اسم وصفات الملكية هي التالية:-

(my, our, your, his, her, its, their, your)

e.g. My government will help me .

Ex. The teacher found that his ……….in English was very amazing

a- improve b- improved c- improvement d- improving

9-بعد الأرقام ( numbers )يأتي اسم :-

e.g. There are twenty girls in the class.

10-بعد( s',’s)الملكية يأتي اسم:

e.g. The teacher corrects Laila's dictation .

e.g. My parents' corporation will start working next week.

ثانيا : الفعل(Verb)-

أفعال عادية / مباشرة( clean, study, eat, play ) .

أفعال تنتهي ب.( ise , ize, ify, ate )

( Organize , beautify , communicate ,advertise)

1-بعد الفاعل

1- After the subject

( I, he, she , it, we, you, they,)الفاعل الضمير

e.g. – I participated in the match yesterday.

2- بعد (to) المصدرية

**2- After (to ) + infinitive verb**

( so as to \ in order to\ to )

e.g- poor health forced king Talal to Abdicate .

3–بعد الافعال الناقصة

**3- After the modals verbs ( modals)**

(will ,can ,could , must ,may, might , would , should , shall, have to, has to,.........etc .)

e.g. -The police will investigate the accident .

**4- After the verb to do**

**(don't, doesn't, didn't)**

e.g-She didn't arrive early.

**5- imperative sentences.** الجمل الأمرية

e.g. – clean the room.

e.g. – don't go.

# The Present Simple Tense

## زمن المضارع البسيط

I , You , We , they , جمع +inf المصدر

He, she , it 'المفرد v + s / es / ies

I watch TV. Soha cleans the house Samy watches TV.

إذا انتهى الفعل بـ( ss – o – sh – ch –x ) تصنيف له es

Watch → watches cross → crosses

إذا انتهى الفعل منتهى ب y وكان الحرف اللى قبل y ساكن ( مش متحرك ) نحول الـ y الى ies

لكن لو كان الحرف اللى قبل الـ y متحرك فاننا نضع فقط s

Study → studies Play → plays

يستخدم هذا الزمن فى وجود احدى الحالات التاليه :-

**(1) facts** الحقائق أى الحقائق العمليه والطبيعيه الثابته التى لايستطيع الانسان التدخل فيها ( كل ما يتعلق بالكون أو الكمياء أو الفيرياء أو الحياء )

The sun rises in the cast وضعنا s( فى نهاية الفعل rise)

**(2) Habits** العادات أى كل عادة أو فعل يتكرر لفتره ما أو كل فتره ما ( كل يوم) (كل اسبوع) (كل شهر) ..........

I visit my grandmother every day.

Soha cleans her room daily يومياً

I go to the cinema once amonth .

**(3) Statics** الثوابت الثوابت المقصود بها الاشياء الثابته الحدوث او الاشياء الغير متغيرة الى حدا ما مثل مكان السكن او استخدام الاشياء

I live in Alex

Samy has two children
We use petrol to run cars

## Time table (4) جدول المواعيد – المواعيد الثابته

**عندما نتحدث عن مواعيد الاشياء الثابته وليس الاشخاص مواعيد وسائل المواصلات ـ البرامج الافلام – المسلسلات – الامتحانات**

The film starts at 7.30 a.m
My plane leaves at two a'clock

## Key words (5) كلمات الزمن

**Usually** عادة - **always** دائماً – **some times** أحياناً
**Often** غالباً- **rarely** نادراً– **regularly** بإنتظام
**Seldom** نادراً- **every** كل- **occasionally** من حين لاخر
**I usually get up early** ياتى بعد الفاعل **every** كل ما سبق ما عدا
Samia always arrives late

**Every** تأتى فى اول او نهاية الجمله

I visit my uncle every Friday .

لو كان الفعل المستخدم هو **V.tobe** اى **( are – is – am )**
ياتى هذا الفعل قبل هذه الكلمات

Ali is always late
Samy and Hani are usually ill .

فى حاله النفى **Negative**

**(He , she , it ,المفرد ) doesn't + inf**
**( I , you , We , they , جمع ) don't + inf**
I don't like tea
Heba doesn't eat rice

**يمكن ان نستخدم never بدلا من doesn't / don't**
**مع الفعل بعدها إذا كان الفاعل مفرده وهنا عند استخدامها نستخدم**

Heba doesn't cook the food
Heba never cooks the food

# The Exercises

**1. I ............ to the gym every week.**
a- go B- am going C- goes d- going

**2- He often..........................at the office until late in the evening .**
a) stays b) is staying c) will stay d) was staying

**3- We..........................the house at 6.00 every morning .**
a) are leaving b) will leave c) leave d) have left

**4. Scientists .......... to find more sources of renewable energy .**
a. want b. wants c. are wanted d. are wanting

**5. Heba always .... her computer when she has finished using it .**
a. switch off b. switches off c. switched off d. is switched off

**6- What time ........ you usually leave school ?**
a- did b- do c- are d- will

**7. My brother …… some exercises every morning.**

a. often does b. has often done c. is often doing d. Is done

**8- The sun ………… in the east.**

A- rise b- is rising c- rises d- rose

**9. The sound of thunder nearly always follows the lightning although they …………. together.**

a. are happening b. are happened c. have happened d. happen

**10. If you don't ……. your house plants everyday, they die.**

a. water b. watered c. waters d. watering

**11- The Earth ………….. round the sun.**

a- moves b- is moving c- moved d- has moved

**12. A: Do you want to come with us for dinner?**
**B: I'm sorry but my drama class …………….. at nine and doesn't finish till eleven.**

a- starting b- starts c- is starting d- start

**13. I'd hate to live in London because it _ all the time.**

a- raining b- rain c- is raining d- rains

**14- Which sentence is structurally correct?**

a- The teacher explain one rule every week.
b- The teacher explaining one rule every week.
c- The teacher explains one rule every week.
d- The teacher is explaining one rule every week.

**15- Which one is grammatically incorrect.**

a- Samia travels to Cairo monthly.
b- Huda is travelling to Cairo monthly.
c- They travel to Cairo monthly.
d- We travel to Cairo monthly.

**16- Which sentence is structurally correct?**

a- Tamer never studys at night.
b- Tamer never study at night.
c- Tamer never studies at night.
d- Tamer never studying at night.

# Translation 1

**1- نبدأ اى جملة انجليزى بالفاعل subject**

The government built many schools شيدت الحكومة عدة مدارس

1- تحاول مصر ان تطور التعليم

a- Tries Egypt to develop education.
b- Egypt tries to develop education.
c- Egypt try to develop education.
d- Try Egypt to develop education.☐

**2- نضع الصفة قبل الموصوف ( و ده عكس ترتيب العربى )**

a beautiful girl بنت جميلة   a new car سيارة جديدة

تنتج المصانع المصرية الكثير من المنتجات الرائعة

The Egyptian factories produce a lot of fine / nice products

**3- الصفة فى اللغة الانجليزية لا تجمع ( لا نضع لها s-es-ies )**

**4- نضع a – an قبل الصفة اذا جاء بعدها اسم مفرد و لا نضع شيء اذا جاء بعدها جمع او لا يعد**

new books كتب جديدة   a new book كتاب جديد

interesting films افلام ممتعة   an interesting film فيلم ممتع

2- تلعب المرأة المصرية دورا هاما فى بناء المجتمع

a- Plays the Egyptian woman a role important in building the society.
b- The Egyptian woman plays a role important in building the society.
c- The Egyptian woman plays important role in building the society.
d- The Egyptian woman plays an important role in building the society.

**5- اذا بدأت الجملة ب ( ان ) للتوكيد فلا تترجم**

Education is the source of progress ان التعليم هو مصدر التقدم

3- ان التدخين ضار جدا بالصحة

a- That smoking is very harmful to health.
b- To smok is very harmful to health
c- To smoking is very harmful to health
d- smoking is very harmful to health





6- هناك طريقتان لترجمة المضاف و المضاف اليه

أولا- نضع المضاف اليه قبل المضاف يعنى عكس ترتيب العربى ( ذى الصفات )

- ان مشكلة التلوث خطيرة جدا The pollution problem is very dangerous

ثانيا – نترجمها بنفس ترتيب العربى لكن هنضع of فى الوسط ما بينهم

- ان مشكلة التلوث خطيرة جدا The problem of pollution is very dangerous

لكن لازم ناخد بالنا اننا حطينا the قبلهم فى الحالتين لانهم معرف بالاضافة

و كمان اذا كان المضاف اليه عاقل فاننا نضع 's الملكيه مع الاسم العاقل

كتاب هانى The book of Hani / Hani's book

4- مشكلة الارهاب لها تأثير سيء على كل دول العالم

a- The problem terrorism has a bad effect on all the world countries.
b- The problem of terrorism has an effect bad on all the world countries.
c- The problem of terrorism has a bad effect on all the countries world.
d- The problem of terrorism has a bad effect on all the world countries.

5- زيادة الصادرات يرفع من دخلنا القومى

a- The Increase exports raise our national income.
b- The Increase of exports raises our income national.
c- The Increase of exports raise our national income.
d- The Increase of exports raises our national income.

# Comprehension 1

## The history of paper

In Ancient Egypt, a type of tall grass called papyrus, which grew in the Nile valley, was used for writing and drawing on. Before it could be used, the leaves of the grass were soaked in water, pressed together and then dried in the sun.

The first paper was made by the Chinese two thousand years ago. In the eighth century, Arab travellers who traded with China learned how to make it, too. At first, paper was very expensive because it was made from cotton, but later it was produced from wood and so became much cheaper.

To make paper from wood, logs are broken into small pieces which are then mixed with chemicals and bleached. Water is removed from the mixture, which then passes through hot rollers to produce continuous pieces of dry paper.

Every year, millions of trees are cut down to make new paper. Fortunately, the type of tree that gives us the best wood for making paper grows very quickly, but old paper can also be recycled. Most of today's newspapers and magazines are made from recycled paper.

For hundreds of years, we have also used an enormous amount of paper to produce books, especially very large books like encyclopedias. Now, you can read encyclopedias and other books on e-books. You can also read books online, on websites such as the Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB).

Some people think that soon everybody will have a computer or a phone and we will get all our information from the internet. They believe that we won't need libraries and that paper books will become part of history.

1- Before people could write on papyrus, they had to soak it in ............., press it and dry it in the sun
a- oil b- water c- juice d- roller
2- In the eighth century, Arab travellers learned how to make ...
a- paper b- newspaper c- papyrus d- cotton
3- Early paper was very expensive because it was made from .....
a- wood b- metal c- iron d- cotton
4- After people bleach the wood, its colour will be ........
a- pink b- black c- white d- dark
5- As well as making new paper from trees, we can .... old paper.
a- recycle b- cycle c- remove d- make
6- Who first invented paper?
a- The Chinese b- The Arab c- The Americans d- The French
7- The underlined word ( together ) refers to
a- leaves and water b- leaves c- grass d- leaves and grass
8- The nearest antonym of the word ( enormous ) is ..........
a- huge b- young c- small d- big

# The adjective الصفة

**We use an adjective to describe( tells us about) a noun.**

تستخدم الصفة لوصف الاسم

هناك نوعان من الصفات

اولا : الصفات العادية.... good – bad – tall – fat – dangerous

ثانيا : الصفات المشتقة من الفعل او الاسم

عادة ما تكون الصفة منتهية بأحد المقاطع التالية التي تميزها عن الاسم و الفعل والظرف

(Y , **ful** , **less** ,en ,**able** , ible , **ive** ,**ous** , **ish** ,**al** , **ic** , ate , ent ,ary, Ory ,**ed** , ant , **ing** )

ومن الأمثلة على ذلك :-

**( primary ,successful , careless , golden , considerable ,sensitive ,dangerous , selfish , environmental , economic , compassionate )**

**Verb+ ing** تكون صفة تعبر عن اسم الفاعل / القائم بالفعل / او مصر الفعل او الصفة

**I watched an interesting film.**( مصدر المتعة ) ممتع

**The lion is very frightening.**( مصدر الخوف ) مخيف

**Verb + ed** يكون صفة بتعطى معنى المفعول به– أى الذى يقع عليه الفعل

- I was interested yesterday while watching a film.مستمتع
- The young boy was very frightened when he saw the wild dog.

## أماكن استخدام الصفة فى الجملة

اولا: ـقبل الاسم ( Noun ) الصفة دائما توصف الاسم وتأتي قبله ومثال ذلك:-

**Before the noun which is described by the adjective**

- e.g. He will face a dangerous problem .
- e.g. We are going to watch an interesting film .

و نجد هنا عدة ملاحظات هامة:

1ـ نضع a-an قبل الصفة التى تصف اسم مفرد

**We use a-an before the adjective which describes a singular noun**

2ـ اذا جاء بعد الصفة جمع او لا يعد نحذف a-an

- He will face dangerous problems.
- We have drunk delicious juice.

3ـ يمكن استخدام the قبل الصفة اللى بعدها اسم مفرد – جمع – لا يعد (لكن معرف)

- Hani broke the new mobile which he bought last week.
- The delicious food he ate yesterday was made by my mother.

4ـ الصفة لاتجمع – يعنى لا نضع فى نهايتها s-es-ies عند وصف الجمع بل تبقى كما هى.

- She is a good girl.
  They are good girls.

ثانيا: ـ بعد ( v. to be ) وهي التالية :-

**( be, am , is ,are , was ,were , been, being, been )**





- - It is wonderful .
- - They are important .

في هذين المثالين نلاحظ أن (is, are) جاءت أفعال رئيسية في الجملة أي انه لا يوجد أي فعل آخر بعدها هنا نضع صفه:

**ثالثا: بعد بعض الأفعال:-**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| remain | يبقى | taste | يعطى طعم | feel | يشعر | look | يبدو |
| keep | يبقى | smell | يعطى رائحة | become | يصبح | seem | يبدو |
| | | stay | يبقى/يمكث | appear | يظهر | sound | يبدو |

- e.g. My friend seems helpless .
- e.g. It tastes delicious .

هناك بعض الصفات التى يمكن ان يضاف قبلها the و تعطى معنى الجمع بدون ان نكتب بعدها الموصوف

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The rich | الأغنياء | The homeless | المشردون |
| The poor | الفقراء | The unemployed | العاطلون |
| The strong | الاقوياء | The living | الاحياء |
| The weak | الضعفاء | The disabled | المعاقين |
| The dead | الموتى | The sick | المرضى |

The rich should help the poor.

# The present continuous

## Form التكوين

**Subject فاعل + (am/is/are ) + v + ing**

- Ali is watching TV. - They are playing football.
- I am revising my lessons

## Negative النفى

**Subject فاعل + (am/is/are )not + v + ing**

Samia isn't studying now.
We aren't eating at the moment.

## Passive المبنى للمجهول

**Object المفعول + (am/is/are) + being + PP.**

My car is being washed now.
The questions are being answered at the moment by the students.

1 ـ للافعال التى تحدث الان وقت الكلام

Now – today – tonight – at the moment – look – listen – still

Ali is watching TV. now
At the moment Soha is studying English.

2 ـ أفعال تحدث هذه الايام فقط

I am studying hard these days.

3 ـ فعل يحدث الان لم يكن يحدث فى الماضى ( فعل مستحدث)

Young people are using the mobiles a lot these days.

4 ـ للافعال التى تم الترتيب لها لكى تحدث فى المستقبل

Ahmed booked the ticket. He is travelling to London next Sunday.

5 ـ يستخدم مع كلمة دائما always للتعبير عن فعل يحدث كثيرا و يكون مزعج او مصدر قلق للاخرين

Ali is always asking a lot of questions and that makes me angry.
Why is Huda always playing loud music? That annoys me too much.

6 ـ للافعال المؤقتة اى التى تحدث لفترة زمنية قصيرة او مؤقتة

I'm working in a restaurant during the summer holiday only.

# Exercises

**1. A: Where's Marina? B: She.........................a tennis match.**

a) played b) is playing c) has played d) plays

**2. My father.........................as an engineer. It is his permanent job.**

a) works b) work c) is working d) had worked

**3. Helana is busy at the moment. She.........................her hair.**

a) wash b) washes c) is washing d) has washed

**4. I like reading science fiction stories, but my brother........sport.**

a) like b) are liking c) likes d) has liked

**5. Look! How fast that lorry..........................**

a) go b) went c) goes d) is going

**6. The girls.........................tennis at the moment.**

a) are play b) playing c) are played d) are playing

**7. Stress التوتر.........................high blood pressure.**

a) cause b) causes c) is causing d) has caused

**8. Everything is arranged for my travel next Saturday. It means I........next Saturday.**

a) travel b) will travel c) am travelling d) was travelling

**9. Yasser.......very naughty these days. I need to ask a doctor about this behaviour.**

a) is being b) is c) will be d) was

**10. You haven't said a word all morning. What........ about?**

a) you think b) do you think c) are you thinking d) you do think

**11. You...computer games. You should do something more active.**

a) always played b) are always play c) 're always playing d) always playing

**12. If you............at that comic book, I'd like to see it.**

a) don't look b) aren't looking c) looks d) doesn't look

# Translation 2

7- اذا كانت الجملة تبدأ او تحتوى على ( يُعد / يُعتبر ) فاننا نترجمها
( is – are considered ) ( is – are regarded)

تعتبر قناة السويس من اهم مصادر الدخل القومى لمصر

The Suez Canal is considered one of the most important sources of national income

8- اذا كانت تحتوى على ( كان يُعد / كان يُعتبر ) نستخدم منه was/were

كانت المدرسة تُعد المصدر الوحيد للتعليم فى الماضى

School was considered the only source of education in the past

1- تعتبر وسائل التواصل الاجتماعى اهم مصدر للمعلومات للشباب الان

a- Considered social media the most important source of information for youth now.
b- Social media considered the most important source of information for youth now.
c- Social media is considered the important source of information for youth now.
d- Social media is considered the most important source of information for youth now.

2- كان التليفزيون يعد اهم مصدر للترفيه قديما

a- TV is regarded the most important source of entertainment in the past.
b- TV was regard the most important source of entertainment in the past.
c- TV was regarded the most important source of entertainment at present.
d- TV was regarded the most important source of entertainment in the past.

9- من + صفة + ان + فعل It is + adj + to + inf

- من المهم ان تنظم وقتك It is important to organize your time

10 – من + صفة + على + فاعل + ان + فعل

It is + adj + for + فاعل + to + inf.

3- من الصعب على الحكومة ان تحل كل المشكلات فى نفس الوقت

a- It is difficult for the government to solve all the problems at the same time.
b- It is difficult for the government to solve all the problems at the same time.
c- It is difficult for the government to solve all the problems at the same time.
d- It is difficult for the government to solve all the problems at the same time.

11- لو بدأت 9 او 10 ب كان من فاننا نستخدم was بدلا من is

كان من الضرورى على الدولة ان تهتم اكثر بالسياحة

It was necessary for the state to interest more in tourism





4- كان من الصعب ان تصل لكل اهدافك دون ان تعمل بجد

a- It was from difficult to reach all your goals without working hard.
b- From the difficult to reach all your goals without working hard.
c- It is difficult to reach all your goals without working hard.
d- It was difficult to reach all your goals without working hard.

# Comprehension 2

## Read the passage and answer the questions:

Gold is a rare metal with a lovely glowing colour. It is easy to be shaped, and it is not affected by air or water. As gold is so soft, it can be beaten into very thin sheets and it can also be drawn out into very fine wires. Gold is, therefore, an excellent material for making beautiful objects such as jewellery. Moreover, the ancient Egyptians prized gold so much that they believed that gold belonged only to their kings, so they buried many precious in gold objects their pharaohs' tombs, and we can see many of them in the museums today. The Egyptians were very clever goldsmiths as they could beat gold into sheets

The gold which is used to make jewellery is usually mixed with other metals. This not only makes the gold jewellery cheaper, but also harder. Because it was scarce and therefore valuable, gold was formerly used as money. Many countries keep bars of gold in banks. They can change this gold into money by selling it to other countries. About two thirds of all the gold in the world is kept in this way. Gold is usually buried deep underground. It can also be found in rivers and seas, but it would cost far more money to be extracted than the gold is worth

### A) Choose the correct answer:

**1-Many countries keep bars of gold in banks so as to -------------.**
a) keep it away from thieves b) change them into money
c) buy jewellery d) beat them

**2-The word "prized" means -----------------.**
a) rewarded b) handed c) valued d) sold

**3- Gold is** ( common – hard- scarcely – rare )

**4-The gold is used to make** ( baggage – vehicles – jewels –rigs )

**5- The pharaohs** ( buried – bullied – purified – disappeared ) **gold in their tombs**

**6-Gold can be beaten into sheets due to its** ( rareness – beauty- shape- softness)

**7- the underlined word "this" refers to .....**
a- gold b- selling gold c- buying gold d- money

**8- ........ is not mentioned in this text**
a) where we can find gold b)Gold is a hard metal
c) gold can be used as jewellery d) shaping gold

# ( Adverb):الحال

**The adverb describes the verb and sometimes the adjective**

الحال يصف الفعل او احيانا الصفة

**The adverb: (Adj + ly = adv )**

Quick-**quickly** dangerous – **dangerously** careful - **carefully,**

**1-. After or before the verb to describe it .بعد او قبل الفعل ليصف الفعل**

**- The rain fell heavily yesterday.**

**- Sami quickly answered the test.**

**2- At the end of the sentence في نهاية الجملة**

**The teacher entered our class nervously.**

**3-. Before the P.P ( V3 ). قبل الفعل في الحالة الثالثة ) التصريف الثالث للفعل(**

**ما بين v.to be و ال PP**

**The house was completely damaged by the earthquake.**

**Hani is badly talking to his friend**

**4-. Before the adjective .قبل الصفة**

**e.g. This man is continuously nervous.**

**5-. Sometimes we use the adverb in the beginning of the sentence ; in this case a comma ( , ) must follow the adverb.**

**في بداية الجمل و بعدها الفاصلة**

**Interestingly, Suddenly, Fortunately, Unfortunately , Actually, Luckily, Unluckily, Surprisingly, undoubtedly, Personally ,Obviously......**

**e.g. Luckily, Samer was able to solve the mathematical problem .**

## ملاحظات هامة خاصة بالحال Adverb

**1- Good – well**

**Our teacher explained the lesson well**

**Everyday (adjective) every day ( adverb)**

**I eat the everyday meals on time**

**I eat 3 meals every day.**

**Indoor (adj.) داخلي outdoor (adj.) خارجي**

**Football is an indoor game.**

**Indoors (adv.) داخل المنزل outdoors (adv.) خارج المنزل**

**I like to eat lunch outdoors.**

اذا كانت الصفة منتهية ب y فاننا نحولها الى i قبل اضافة ال ly

**Happy – happily easy – easily**





**هناك حالات خاصة قد تكون الصفة هى نفس الحال بدون اضافة ly**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hard | جاد/صعب/بجد/بصعوبة | early | مبكرا/بطريقة مبكرة |
| late | متأخر/فى وقت متأخر | daily | يومى/يوميا |
| long | طويل/لفترة طويلة | weekly | اسبوعى/اسبوعيا |
| low | منخفض/بانخفاض | monthly | شهرى/شهريا |
| nearby | مجاور/بقرب | yearly | سنوى/سنويا |
| Fast | سريع/بسرعة | high | مرتفع/بارتفاع |

**I watch the daily seriesمسلسل**

**I watch the series daily**

**He had a lot of hard work.**

**He had worked hard.**

**الصفات المنهية بـ ly نستخدم معها**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| fatherly | أبوى | brotherly | أخوى | lonely | وحيدا |
| lovely | محبوب/رائع | friendly | ودود/طيب | unlikely | من غير المحتمل |
| | | motherly | تابع للامومة | likely | من المحتمل |

و هنا يتم تحويلها الى حال عن طريق القاعدة التالية

**In a/an .................. way/manner**

- Our teacher is friendly.
- He treats us in a friendly way.

# Translation 3

**12- لا توجد ضمائر متصلة فى اللغة الانجليزية لذلك يتم تحويلها الى ضمائر منفصلة**

**اولا : اذا كان ضمير متصل ب فعل فى اول الجملة فيكون هذا ضمير فاعل**

I – He – She – it – You – We – They

We went to the club Yesterday ذهبنا الى النادى امس

**ثانيا : اذا كان الضمير متصل باسم ( n ) فهذا ضمير ملكية**

My – your – his – her – its – our – their

Our society needs more cooperation يحتاج مجتمعنا الى المزيد من التعاون

**ثالثا : اذا كان الضمير متصل بفعل لكن فى وسط أو آخر الجملة يكون ضمير مفعول به**

Me- you – it – him – her – us – them

ان تعلم اللغات يساعدنا عل التواصل مع الاخرين فى كل انحاء العالم

Learning languages helps us communicate with the others all over the world.

1- فعلنا أفضل ما لدينا لكى نحقق كل اهدافنا

a- Did we our best to achieve all our goals.
b- We did our best to achieve all goals.
c- We did the best to achieve all our goals.
d- We did our best to achieve all our goals.

سلطان

سلطان

2- يجب ان تنظم وقتك و تبذل قصارى جهدك فى عملك

a- Should manage your time and do your best in your work.
b- You should manage you time and do your best in your work.
c- You should manage your time and do the best in your work.
d- You should manage your time and do your best in your work.

13- لا توجد ضمائر مستترة فى اللغة الانجليزية لازم نستنتج الفاعل و نكتبه بالانجليزى

يجب ان نعمل بجد لكى نرفع من مستوى معيشاتنا

- We should work hard to raise our standard of living

3- نفخر ان محمد صلاح هو لاعب مصرى

a- Proud that Mohammed Salah is an Egyptian player.
b- We proud that Mohammed Salah is an Egyptian player.
c- We are proud that Mohammed Salah is an Egypt player.
d- We are proud that Mohammed Salah is an Egyptian player.

14- اذا بدأت الجملة ب ( قد / لقد + فعل ماضى ) نستخدم زمن المضارع التام the present perfect ( have / has + P.P. )

- قد ساعدت التكنولوجيا الحديثة على زيادة سرعة التواصل

Modern Technology has helped increase the speed of communication

15- اذا بدأت الجملة ب ( قد / لقد + فعل مضارع ) نستخدم may + inf

- قد ينجح الشر لفترة ما لكنه لن ينجح دائما

Evil may succeed for a while / period but it won't always succeed

4- قد تطورت وسائل التواصل الاجتماعى كثيرا مؤخرا

a- Have Social media developed a lot recently.
b- Social media has developed a lot recently.
c- Social media may develop a lot recently.
d- Social media have developed a lot recently.

5- قد يؤثر استخدام الانترنيت كثيرا على الشباب فيما بعد

a- Using the internet has affected the youth a lot later.
b- Using the internet may effect the youth a lot later.
c- Using the internet may affected the youth a lot later.
d- Using the internet may affect the youth a lot later.





# Comprehension 3

Once upon a time, there was a boy who became bored when he watched over his village sheep grazing on the hillside. To entertain himself, he shouted, "Wolf! Wolf! The wolf is chasing the sheep! "When the villagers heard the cry, they came running up the hill to drive the wolf away. But, when they arrived, they saw no wolf.

The boy was amused when he saw their angry faces. "Don't scream wolf, boy," warned the villagers, "when there is no wolf!" They angrily went back down the hill. Later, the little sheep herder cried out once again, "Wolf! Wolf! The wolf is chasing the sheep!" To his amusement, he looked on as the villagers came running up the hill to scare the wolf away. As they saw there was no wolf, they said strictly, "Save your frightened cry for when there is a real wolf! Don't cry 'wolf when there is no wolf!" But the boy grinned at their words while they walked grumbling down the hill once more.

After a while, the boy saw a real wolf sneaking around his flock. Alarmed, he jumped on his feet and cried out as loud as he could, "Wolf! Wolf!" But the villagers thought he was fooling them again, and so they didn't come to help. At sunset, the villagers went looking for the boy who hadn't returned with their sheep. When they went up the hill, they found him weeping. "There really was a wolf here! The flock is gone! I cried out, "Wolf!" but you didn't come, "he wailed.

1-The moral lesson of the story is that.............
a- you can build bridges with people with your lies.
b- people never believe a liar for a while but trust them forever.
c- you may deceive all people all the time.
d- people never trust liars even if they're telling the truth.

2-Eventually, the lies of the boy led to............
a-watching the sheep over the hill.
b-keeping the sheep away from the wolf.
c-breaking trust with the villagers.
d-being amused and entertained.

3-The villagers might have saved the sheep if .......
a-the boy had been truthful
b-the boy had been a liar.
c-they had remembered the boy's lies
d-they had neglected the boy's cries.

4-According to the incidents of the story, the boy was ............
a-a stranger from another village.
b-A member of the same village.
c-a foolish boy wanting to hunt wolves.
d-an ordinary boy hiking in the hills.





5-The boy was in a critical situation when ……….
a-he called for help for the first time..
b-the villagers believed the boy time after time.
c-the villagers rushed to help but found no wolf.
d-he couldn't protect the sheep from the wolf.

6- The sentence that can summarize the story is ".."
a-The little boy lost his sheep due to his lies.
b-The villagers used to believe the liar.
c-The sheep were eaten by a fake wolf.
d-The liar was teaching the villagers a lesson.

7-The boy was really a little …………
a-chaser
b-Shepherd
c-killer
d-hunter
8-The suitable title of the story is "….. "
a-The boy who chased the sheep.
b-The villagers who killed a wolf.
c-The boy who cried wolf!
d-The boy who cried wolf!